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should be taken in
what we eat and drink,
yet we are too often in-
different and careless,
notwithstanding health
depends on what we eat
and drink.

In regard to drink
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no more than the indif-
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would only ask for what
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Old Scotch Whisky is
the most wholesome
beverage yet known.
Mackie's Scotch Whisky
gives an undoubted guar-
antee to those who are
not judges of quality.

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
138 BATH STREET,
GLASCO, 8th October, 1906.

I hereby certify that I have taken samples
of every vatting of Mackie's White Horse
Collar Blend of Scotch Whisky used in bottling
during the month of September, and the
results of my analyses indicate that it conforms
to the standard for Pot Still Scotch Whisky
set up in the London case. I am also of opinion
that it is an old Whisky of excellent quality
and flavour, which has been well matured in
wood.

JOHN CLARK, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow and the
Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, etc.

N.B.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to
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House of Lords and House of Commons.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tables in Cairo.

The antirabic institute in Cairo for the sheltering of animals requiring observation is in the course of construction.

Quarantine.

Arrivals from Alexandria are subject to 48 hours observation, and to disinfection and deratification in one of the Ottoman ports lazaretts.

Red Sea Lighthouse Keepers.

We have received a parcel of magazines from Mr. H. W. Tite which we have forwarded to Gedge Pasha for the Red Sea Lighthouse keepers.

Port Said Delegation.

The Ministry of Justice has decided to erect a new building to house the mixed delegation at Port Said as their present building has passed into other hands.

Bubonic Plague.

1 admission to hospital at Alexandria, 1 death in and 2 deaths outside hospital at Damourah and 1 fresh case at Esneh, were reported during the past 24 hours.

Matareish Fisherman.

A committee has been formed under the presidency of an inspector of the Finance Ministry to consider the claims of the Matareish fishermen. The committee has arrived on the spot and opened the enquiry.

Attempted Suicide.

The day before yesterday an Armenian attempted to commit suicide by suffocating himself with gas, but was rescued by one of his family. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause of the melancholia from which he is suffering.

Mixed Court of Appeal.

At the General Assembly of the Mixed Court of Appeal, held on the 13th inst., the projected law, relative to the drainage scheme of mosques and zadiwahs, was approved. At the same meeting the law, proposed in respect of compulsory registration of births and deaths, was adjourned until after the recess.

Another New Company.

To-day the subscription for the Egyptian Produce and Navigation Company Limited opened at 8.30 a.m. and closed at 12.30 p.m. at Cairo. The capital is £100,000, in 24,812 ordinary and 15,040 deferred shares, the latter of 11 each. The directors are E. F. René Dreyfus, Louis Causse, Joseph Gérard, Mohamed Bey Mahmoud and Remaly Bey.

Births and Deaths.

During the week ending the 17th June, 487 births of which 4 were of European parentage, were registered in Cairo. 837 deaths were also reported, of which 17 were European. Out of the 837 deaths, 667 were children of less than 5 years of age. Diphtheria, typhus, typhoid, erysipelas and fever are the causes of death cited in the majority of cases, but 90 deaths were due to measles.

The World's Cotton Supply.

Messrs. Neill Brothers in a circular just issued estimate that the world's stock of cotton amounted on June 7th to 5,370,000 bales, an increase of 1,204,000 bales on the total in June 1904. This visible and invisible supply is sufficient for the consumption of American cotton in Europe and America for 29 weeks (up to the middle of November) against a supply for 18 weeks last year, and about 20 weeks in 1904-5.

Disaster in Greece.

A telegram from Athens was received at Alexandria yesterday by the Greek journal "Byzantos," announcing terrible destruction wrought by a gale at Trikkala in Thessaly. One hundred people have been drowned in the floods and a thousand houses destroyed. Trikkala is well known to visitors to northern Greece as it is on the way to the interesting monasteries of Meteora, and the high road over the Pindos to Janina. 15,000 drachmae have been voted by the Greek Parliament to relieve the victims.

Saved from Drowning.

About half past five this morning a Syrian woman went bathing near the Ibrahimieh baths, and after she had gone a short distance out loud shrieks were heard. She had apparently been seized by fright, having got out of her depth. A fishing smack was close by but paid no attention to the poor woman's appeals for help, but she was fortunately saved by the coastguard on point duty. At the place where the woman was bathing there is a strong and dangerous current, and the spot is generally avoided by bathers, who are wont to describe it as a death trap.

A Shocking Affair.

A Greek girl some months ago, of the name of Exarchopoulou, went from Athens to enter the service of a well-known Greek trader at Cairo. She soon ceased to write home and her parents became very anxious as to her whereabouts. The mother at length sent out from Athens in search of her child and a few days ago arrived at Cairo. Assisted by the authorities of the Greek Consulate she at last found the child shut up in a house of a notorious character. The unfortunate girl's mother has decided to take action against the keeper of the house, who is at present away on a summer holiday. The Greek Consulate has opened an enquiry.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

OPINION IN LONDON.

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

The misfortunes of the Alexandria and Cairo Bourses have begun to attract considerable attention among financial circles in London, and the leading newspapers all comment on the deplorable financial crisis through which the Egyptian stock markets are now passing. Last Thursday the London Stock Exchange experienced a spasm of uneasiness owing to a heavy fall in Paris, arriving partly from difficulties in Egypt. Seven London brokers were reported to have been hit in consequence. The weakness of Egyptian Bonds testified to the demoralisation in Paris, and the general weak tone all round and the fears of further difficulties in the City created general depression. Our London financial correspondent's remarks on the situation should be noted in the Money Market letter, which will be found on another page of to-day's issue. His opinions are supported by the authoritative organs of public opinion in London and a large amount of attention is drawn to the Egyptian Money Market's dolorous situation. The "Times" remarks:

"The condition of affairs in Alexandria will surprise no one who has followed the course of events in connexion with the land and mining (sic) speculation which has been going on there for nearly three years. Owing to the remarkable prosperity of the country the operators for the rise have had a longer period of repose than prudent and farsighted people thought they would enjoy; but for some time past the banks having relations with Egypt have been preparing for trouble there by reducing the facilities for granting loans on speculative securities as much as possible. During the last few days margins have run off advances granted on a number of securities; in many cases new cover could not be provided, and the stock has been sold. In other cases margins have been kept up lately by pledging Egyptian securities of a character superior to the stocks in which the speculation existed, and the renewed decline of the latter having once more caused margins to disappear, the good stocks have been sold by the banks, since they were marketable, while the stocks they were brought in to support were not. This is a very usual accompaniment of the breakdown of a speculation. As already mentioned, there appears to have been no actual failure in Alexandria as yet; but failures are naturally looked for in the conditions now prevailing there."

The "Evening Standard" and St. James's Gazette, of Friday last, says:—
"The disturbance of the Egyptian markets, which is having an indirect influence upon our Stock Market, had been long expected. The great prosperity which prevailed in Egypt, thanks to the enlightened rule under British control and the high prices recently ruling for cotton, produced a vast development in the formation of local companies, many of which were based upon speculations in land and buildings. So far did the speculative enthusiasm go, that local operators bought back from London much of the capital issued here of companies working in Egypt, and in consequence of this fact the present weakness has little direct interest to this market. There are, however, a powerful group of British banks working in the country which have done very well, and might be expected to be influenced by the events preceding in Alexandria. Here again, however, there is little reason for anxiety, as the British banks have long recognised the dangerous character of the speculation being carried on, and indeed have been loudly blamed in Egypt for the manner in which they have refused to advance upon many of the local shares. Other banks and financial institutions located in the country were found more complaisant, but operators are now discovering that loans contracted on these terms have inconveniences attached to them, and much of the liquidation now proceeding results from the extended credit given by institutions which thought to benefit from the conservative policy of the British banks."

The following comments are from the article of the "Pall Mall Gazette" of Friday last:—
"Unpleasant rumours of failures abroad continue to have their market influence, and no doubt there will be a certain amount of slandering of weaklings at the Continental bourse centres and elsewhere. In Paris unfortunately there are rumours of greater mishaps, and talk of difficulties involving one of the agents' de change is troubling the markets. A "Financial News" correspondent goes even further, and while noting the "bear" attacks and the general liquidation, states that the report was current that two official brokers will have to retire, after being assisted at the Settlement. A big speculator is in trouble, though unfortunately that is the case in other directions also. Thus in Egypt there is much uncertainty and difficulty as a result of the gambling that has been indulged in by land enthusiasts during the last few years. Reports of a big failure in Alexandria following upon the Cairo troubles, and general concern over the financial position, naturally make for uneasiness. Unfortunately there is a hitch over the big financial relief syndicate that was being formed in Cairo to assist the market position. It is said that the National Bank and several big financiers in Cairo and Alexandria are interested in this syndicate, and the capital will be half a million sterling. The latest information in connection with this important financial movement is that some momentary hitch has occurred, inasmuch as the French banks have been forbidden to join it, under the lead, so it is rumoured, of the Crédit-Lyonnais."

A very important fact, which is of extreme significance at the present moment, is to be observed in the returns of the Customs Administration for May. From the 1st January to the 31st up to the amount of specie exported from Egypt totalled £E. 3,059,330, as against £E. 697,909 during the corresponding five months last year. In other words the excess of specie exported compared with the figures for the corresponding period in 1906 amounted to £E. 2,361,421. During the past five months specie to the value of £E. 2,020,103 was exported to England. During the same months in the previous year the exports of specie from Egypt to England only totalled £E. 458,887. Thus from the beginning of this year to the end of last month England has taken specie to the value of £E. 1,561,716 over and above the total taken during the same period in 1906. France's surplus imports of specie from Egypt during the same period amounted to £E. 46,668 over the total for the corresponding period of last year.

The exports of specie to India during the same time totalled £E. 937,294 as compared with £E. 75,949 in 1906, a surplus of £E. 861,345.

The total imports of specie during the first five months are £E. 1,498,621 against £E. 549,832 for the same time last year, an increase of £E. 946,689.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive will visit this evening the Sidi Bishr Mosque at Ramleh where a Moulid is being celebrated.

His Highness will be accompanied to Constantinople by Prince Aziz Pasha, Minister of Public Works, Ahmed Zaki Pasha, Grand Master of Ceremonies to his Highness, and Mohamed Izzet Bey, Chief of the Turkish Cabinet at the Mamel Shanieh.

To-day His Highness will sign the decree conferring the Regency to Boutros Pasha Ghali and Fakhry Pasha.

The Khedive, accompanied by Mustapha Pasha Ibadi, paid a visit this morning to Abou el Abbas school. His Highness afterwards returned to Ras-el-Tin, where he presided over the Council of Ministers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

EGYPTIAN PARTIES.

(From "Al Watan")

For the want of a better name those Egyptians who are against the British occupation are known by the name of Nationalists. The name is generally accepted now although it does not convey the real meaning of the anti-British party to those who are not acquainted with the facts. For the want of a better name also those who are not against modern reform and are vehemently vociferous in their denunciation of the present regime are known by the name of Liberals. This is likely to be generally accepted also after some time.

The Nationalist party includes the majority of Mohammedans mostly of the illiterate type. Its leaders are in almost every case journalists, solicitors, and discharged employees of the Government. Among its supporters the religious element predominates with a smattering of young men educated in Europe. The main principle of this party is hatred of England and foreigners in general, but the leaders have no definite aim in view. Most of them seem to think that if foreign rule could be shaken the future Government of Egypt will be their own monopoly and their gain will be immense.

The liberal party counts among its supporters the enlightened minority of the Mohammedans, the whole of the Coptic nation with hardly an exception, the residents of foreign descent, and generally every sane Egyptian who has no interest in agitating against the Government of the day. The main principle of this party is the support of the present regime in its policy of reform and justice, and the pacification of minds which have been fanned by fanaticism by the Nationalist Press. Seeing that their opponents have brought about a financial crisis and will one day bring about a more serious trouble by the sedition agitation which has lasted so long, the Liberals have of late carried the campaign into the enemy's land and disclosed the hypocrisy and misdeeds of their opponents, by a series of articles and letters in the local Press which has almost silenced those who were not sparing in the use of their vocal chords before this date. We believe that this vigorous attack has gained its purpose and proved to the world that the shrieking Nationalists of Egypt are not the only party in the country that ought to be heard. Thanks to Mohamed Bey Wahid and his friends who initiated the last move the Liberal party has gained much in courage and numbers during the last month.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The S.S. "Egyptian Prince" is due to arrive at Alexandria from Beyrouth to-morrow morning.

The S.S. "Creole Prince," with passengers and general cargo, left London on the 18th inst., and is due to arrive at Alexandria on or about the 5th July.

The Moss liner "Amasis," sailed from Malta yesterday morning, calling at Tripoli (Barbary), due here on Monday next, with passengers, mails and general cargo.

The S.S. Moorish Prince with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on the 10th inst. for Alexandria via Tripoli, and is due to arrive at this port on Tuesday next.

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

PLURALITY OF OFFICES.

The following are questions asked and answered in the House of Commons concerning Egyptian affairs:—

Mr. John Robertson.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he will state the number of individuals in the service of the Egyptian Government who hold more than one Government appointment; if so, how many; on what grounds the plurality of offices is held; and what are the emoluments attaching to each of the posts of such persons.

Sir E. Grey.—The only justification for making such an enquiry would be the presumption that some abuse exists. I am not aware of any justification for it.

EUROPEAN SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Mr. John Robertson.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether, seeing that Lord Cromer complains, in his Report for 1904, pages 72, 73, and 1905, page 86, that private primary schools in Egypt copy the Europeanised curriculum of the Government schools, to the prejudice of vernacular education, and whereas it is only by such imitation that private schools can secure for their pupils certificates enabling them to compete for Government and other employment, he will advise the Egyptian Government to substitute for its present school curriculum a system of teaching and certificates which shall meet the needs at once of the Government service and the Egyptian people.

Sir E. Grey.—The Egyptian Government are fully alive to the educational needs of the country, and are making every effort to meet them. I consider that no useful purpose would be served by the interference of H.M. Government.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Mr. John Robertson.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, why the registration fee for letters despatched from Egypt to the United Kingdom is 2½d (one p.) whereas for letters despatched from the United Kingdom to Egypt is only 2d; what was the number of letters registered in Egypt for transmission to the United Kingdom during the year 1906; is the extra charge retained by the Egyptian Postal Administration, or is it divided, and in what proportions between the countries through which registered letters from Egypt to the United Kingdom are transmitted; and whether seeing that the net revenue of the Postal Department for the year 1906 is approximately £E. 240,000, an increase of £E. 34,000 over the previous year, and is estimated at £E. 260,000 for 1907, he will advise the Egyptian Government to equalise the rate of postage between the countries above named.

Sir E. Grey.—I will enquire as to the facts. Reductions of postage are always welcome, but I cannot promise to ask the Egyptian Government to make a sacrifice of revenue without knowing what other considerations may be involved.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Mr. John Robertson.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether British teachers in Egyptian Government schools and other British officials attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction are required to show any proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing current Egyptian Arabic, prior to their appointment; and if such is the case, how many candidates have so qualified during each of the five years past; if they be not required so to qualify until after their appointment, what is the period of probation allowed by the regulations, if any; when were such regulations introduced; have they a retrospective effect; how many have passed the tests annually during the last five years; are those who fail allowed to present themselves again and what number of times, and at what intervals; and how many such failures have taken place.

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Sir E. Grey.—The question of the Hon. Member contains seven different questions, some of them of minute detail. I will make a general enquiry as to what knowledge of Arabic is required of the British officials referred to as a condition of their employment, and how this is fulfilled.

SLAVE TRADE REPRESSION.

Dr. Rutherford.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, how many British inspectors of the Slave Trade Repression Department in Egypt have been appointed during the years 1905 and 1906, and at what salaries. Sir E. Grey.—I will enquire.

THE LOST CAMEL CORPS.

Mr. Hazleton (Galway, N.) Whether he would state the circumstances under which certain members of a camel corps, which left Bir Natron government post some six weeks ago, lost their way and perished in the desert; what were the numbers and composition of the corps; how many men were known to have lost their lives and how many were missing; and what steps were taken by the responsible authorities to succour and rescue them and to notify the Egyptian public of their fate.

Sir E. Grey.—The latest information in my possession respecting this matter is that No. 2 Company Camel Corps, under Whittingham, left Bir Natron during February, one section being intended to be stationed there, and another at a post then not yet selected. It was anticipated that their presence there would serve as a deterrent to any future raiding and counter-raiding. I will make inquiries as to the points raised by the hon. member.

TRIBUNAL JUDGES.

Dr. Rutherford.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, what are the salaries of State for Foreign Affairs, what is the rate of pension payable to

Native and British judges, respectively, officiating in the Egyptian mixed courts and in the Native civil and criminal courts and to the judges of Mohammedan ecclesiastical courts; when were the salaries of the judges of the Native civil and criminal and Mohammedan ecclesiastical courts fixed; within what period, if at all, and by how much, have they been augmented; and upon what system are their pensions calculated.

Sir E. Grey, I will enquire.

EGYPT'S GOLD MINES.

STATE OF UM RUS.

Mr. John Harvey, who presided on Tuesday week at the ordinary general meeting of the Mysore Reefs (1906) and Explorers (Limited), held at the offices, 6, Queen-street place, E.C., said that when they looked back to the commencement of the last year they would see that at that time everything looked rosy-coloured. At that time the Um Rus Mine was making regular returns of gold and was considered a fair way to soon become a dividend-paying concern. Later returns had not been so favourable, with the result, unfortunately, that mining operations had been stopped, the board coming to the decision that they would not be justified in continuing to spend the money of the shareholders with little chance of success.

Even at the present time there was a large amount of ore still left in the mine, which was of the value of about 11dwt. to the ton, but it unfortunately would not pay to extract it. Of course, the closing of that mine was a very serious thing to this company, which had such a large interest in it. There had during the past year been several other promising properties brought to the notice of the board, but they needed a large immediate payment, and that was not the view of the directors of this company. The most satisfactory one which had been received was from the Mercantile and General Syndicate (Limited), with reference to a tin concession which the company opened in the Malay Peninsula. The prospects there were very favourable, and only a small amount of capital was, he said, needed, and eventually a company could be formed to provide the funds necessary for the conduct of the operations on a large scale. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Vere H. Smith seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

EGYPT'S CIGARETTE TRADE.

The cigarette trade of Egypt shows for the month of May a general falling off. The total exports for May 1907 are 39,922 kilos against 54,367 kilos in May 1906, a decrease of 15,445 kilos, and from the first of January the figures are 188,374 kilos as compared with 297,676 kilos during the same period of last year. The following are the figures for the various countries:—England 6,526 kilos in May 1907 against 8,564 kilos in May 1906; British Mediterranean Possessions 199 against 319; Far East British Possessions 5,106 against 6,031; Germany 12,289 against 25,510; America 1,181 against 553; Austro-Hungary 4,240 against 4,281; Belgium 1,834 against 726; China and the Far East 1,893 against 2,212; Denmark 53 against 43; Spain nil against 151; France 2,685 against 2,311; French Mediterranean Possessions 36 against 30; Greece 23 against 29; Holland 766 against 324; Italy 520 against 661; Russia 3 against 36; Sweden and Norway 680 against 1,806; Switzerland 890 against 457. Other Countries 8 against 22. Increases for the period from January 1 to May 31 of this year, as compared with the same period of last year, are shown by England of 1,065 kilos; British Mediterranean Possessions 36; America 3,823; Belgium 1,165; China and the Far East 643; Denmark 58; France 926; French Mediterranean Possessions 50; Italy 332; Sweden and Norway 1,769; Switzerland 1,687. The heaviest falling off is registered for Germany, being 105,121 kilos.

Sir E. Grey. The question of the Hon. Member contains seven different questions, some of them of minute detail. I will make a general enquiry as to what knowledge of Arabic is required of the British officials referred to as a condition of their employment, and how this is fulfilled.

AFFRAY WITH ITALIANS.

Towards 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, a band of Italian roughs, consisting of about 10 persons, stationed themselves in Sharia Cleb Bey and proceeded to terrify the neighbourhood by molesting and insulting pedestrians. Finding their way eventually into Atlet el Soukaria street, Francesco Bertone, one of the band, without any provocation, savagely attacked a Barberini named Chehata Falas Habbashi, inflicting a deep wound in the left side with a knife. Thereupon the villains tried to make good their escape, but fortunately all were arrested. While being searched, a dangerous looking knife, bearing fresh blood stains, and a handkerchief, also soaking in blood, were discovered in the hat of one named Ugo Forenti. The consular authorities have been communicated with.

CASINO SAN STEFANO.

Nous rappelons que le Concert d'adieu de A. Serato a lieu ce soir au Casino à 9 h. 3/4.; il magnifique programme de ce dernier Concert nous fait présager un triomphal succès et nul doute que tous les admirateurs du célèbre Violoniste, qui nous a procuré de si agréables soirées, ne se donnent rendez-vous ce soir au Casino.

Jeuudi prochain 27 courant. Premier Bal d'Enfants.

New Khedivial Hotel, CAIRO.

Family Hotel. Built in 1894. Electric, Gaslight, Lamps, &c. Sanitary arrangements up-to-date. Open all the year round special terms for Government officials and Army of Occupation NEW MANAGEMENT. 2992-29-11-90

EGYPT AND SUDAN XI.

BEATEN BY M.C.C.

London, Thursday.

Yesterday an interesting cricket match was witnessed at Lords. An eleven composed of well-known sportsmen residents in Egypt and Sudan played the M.C.C. The home eleven beat Egypt and the Sudan by 219 runs.

SIR BENJAMIN BAKER.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS

Gazette's Special Service.

LONDON, Thursday.

The estate of the late Sir Benjamin Baker is valued at £170,513. The deceased in his will left numerous bequests to various charitable institutions.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir William Garstin will leave Cairo this evening for Alexandria after he has finished the budget proposal for 1908. The adviser will be received by the Khedive before his departure on Saturday.

Chitty Bey will embark for Europe on three months' leave on the 2nd proximo.

Lewa Ascer Pasha Adjutant General for the Egyptian Army leaves Khartoum at the end of June. During his absence Miralai Matchet Bey will act as Adjutant General and Governor General of the Sudan.

Mahmond Pasha Sidky, Governor of Cairo, will leave on Saturday next for Europe. Aly Bey Sadik will take his place during his absence. The Governor will bid farewell to the Khedive this evening.

Miralai Owen Bey, Agent General for the Sudan Government, Cairo will go on leave on the 20th inst. Kaim. Amery Bey will act for him during his absence.

This morning Count Bernstorff, Diplomatic Agent for Germany, will be received in private audience by the Khedive to take leave of his High

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à 11 h. 1/2).

Nous sommes en pleine campagne de baisse. La plupart des valeurs ayant donné lieu à des transactions ont été échangées à des cours plus bas. Les transactions ont d'ailleurs été clairsemées et sans importance.

Parmi les titres dirigeants, l'Agricole fléchit à 7 1/2, la National Bank à 18, et l'Obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier à 315.

De 91 1/2 la Cassa di Sconto recule à 65, les vendeurs ne trouvant que difficilement des contreparties. Il n'y a cependant rien de changé jusqu'à présent à la situation de cet établissement. On attend une réponse de l'Union Bank pour ceci après-midi.

En baisse encore l'Alexandria Water à 11 1/2, les Cotton Mills à 3, la Salt and Soda à 17 1/2, la Banque d'Athènes à 11 1/2, la Delta Land à 11 1/16, l'Urbaine à 4 1/2, le Comptoir à 3 l'ancienne et à 2 7/8 la nouvelle, la Building Lands à 2 5/16, le Crédit Franco Egyptien à 4, la Banque d'Orient à 114, l'United à 3 8/8, les Ritz à 5/8, la Levant à 9 1/16 et l'Helwan à 3 8/8.

Par contre, les Dividendes Tramways d'Alexandrie représentent à 320, les Markets à 23 6, les Lots Turcs à 158, la Land Bank à 7 3/8, et les Estates à 7/8.

Dans les circonstances douloureuses que traverse actuellement le marché égyptien, ce n'est pas trop de concours de toutes les bonnes volontés. Il ne faut pas oublier que les places dirigantes ont les yeux sur nous et que l'Egypte gagnera ou perdra de son crédit suivant la manière dont elle aura su se tirer de ces mauvaises passes. Loin donc les campagnes de haine qui ne servent qu'à diviser la nation est indispensable.

Du rapport du conseil, qui vient d'être publié, il ressort que les bénéfices industriels en 1906 ont été de £ 6,501; mais, après déduction des frais d'administration, amortissements et dépenses extraordinaires, l'exercice se solde par un déficit de £ 1,060. En ajoutant à ce chiffre le déficit à fin 1905 on arrive à un solde débiteur total de £ 6,140,207 à fin 1906.

La décision prise par l'assemblée extraordinaire tenue à Bruxelles le 20 Avril dernier permettra, espérons-nous, de rayer complètement ce passif du bilan futur et d'amortir, en outre, en une seule fois, les émissions d'obligations, ainsi que les frais d'inscriptions hypothécaires, tout en constituant à la Société une réserve de 17 % environ.

Il s'agit de l'émission nouvelle de 15,000 actions privilégiées de 50 francs en vue de reconstruire le capital social diminué de moitié. La réduction des frais, cette émission, qui aura lieu en Novembre prochain, est appellée à produire une somme de 700,000 francs, qui permettrait de rembourser, en intérêts et capital, les 318,000 francs de la Caisse des Propriétaires, ainsi que les 200,000 francs avancés par la Banque d'Athènes. Il restera 180,000 francs de fonds de roulement.

Les recettes de la Delta Light Railways Co. pour la semaine au 8 Juin courant se sont élevées à £ 4,508 contre 3,795 en 1906, soit en augmentation de £ 613. Les recettes totales depuis le 1er Avril 1907 se chiffrent par £ 46,871 contre 37,470, soit en augmentation de £ 9,401.

The Egyptian Hotels Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of The Egyptian Hotels Limited will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C., on Monday the first day of July 1907 at 4 p.m. Any holder of Share Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending and voting thereat must, seven days before the date of the said Meeting, deposit the said Share Warrants at one of the undermentioned Banks, and shall receive a Certificate entitling him to attend and vote at the aforesaid General Meeting:

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., London, Paris, Cairo, and Alexandria.

The Banque Commerciale de Bâle, Basle (Switzerland).

The National Bank of Egypt, Cairo.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Cairo.

The Société Générale Egyptienne, Cairo.

W. B. PEAT & CO., Secretaries.

30489-3*2

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.

Moorfield, Brit. s. Capt. Fleming, Cardiff, Moss & Co.

June 20.

Lebanon, Germ. s. Capt. Wilkins, Hamburg and Malta, Stross.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.

Hohenzollern, Germ. s. Capt. Gerdes, Naples and Marseilles, in ballast.

Bear, Brit. s. Capt. Gaskell, Port Said and Cyprus.

Vassilius Olga, Greek s. Capt. Ghiaffis, Constantinople.

Calivocressi, Greek s. Capt. Yanacos, Braila, Myrmidon, Brit. s. Capt. Yarwood, Liverpool, with part of previous cargo.

Sambre, Belg. s. Capt. Putti, Beyrouth and Anwerp.

Iderton, Brit. s. Capt. Crooks, Sulina, in ballast.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS.

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton F.G.F.Br. Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour juillet tarifé 20 1/16 à — ; novembre 20 1/16 à — ; plus bas pour juil 21 31/32 à — ; novembre 19 29/32 à —.

Graines de coton Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour juin PT. 86 — à — ; plus bas pour juin 85 — à —.

REMARQUES.

Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—La vieille récolte passe sur la situation et finit par tomber au dessous du novembre.

Marché peu actif.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Marché nul.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Récolte actuelle.—Marché nul.

EXTERIEUR

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

20 Juin 1907 (11h55 a.m.)

Coton.—Clôture du marché du 19 juin : Soutenu

Etat du marché de ce jour, coté : Soutenu

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can-

contre même jour l'année précédente can. —

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

Disponible

Ticket

Mis-Affs.—84 Rien

Haute-Egypte.—03 Rien

Béthra.—Fermé

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 125

Béthra : " 110 à 120

Pêves.—Sans affaires

Saïdi : Disponible.

Paymons : Disponible.

Qualité Saïdi, Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 120

" Béthra : " "

Lentilles.—Soutenu

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 125

Orge.—Calmes

Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 70

Moïs.—Sans changement

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 75 à 80

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sous 1956—carteras 546 ; contre même jour l'année passée, carters 1467. Prix P.T. 40 à 45, cond. franco-wagon.

Exportations du 19 juin dep. le 14

Coton Bal. 1133 Bal. 7389

Gr. de cot. Ard. — Ard. 32933

Pêves — —

1907 — 1906

Angleterre Ton. 199,500 Ton. 175,150

France " 521,970 " 603,700

Allemagne " 654,860 " 830,600

Hambourg " 123,300 " 146,750

Autriche " 439,940 " 474,780

Hollande " 25,660 " 59,500

Belgique " 143,230 " 161,150

Etats-Unis " 424,000 " 344,420

Cuba " 300,000 " 287,000

Flottant " 8,300 " —

Ton. 2,810,660 Ton. 3,104,840

London cheque

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Paris cheque

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